United Nations S/2008/405

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 June 2008

Original: English

Twenty-sixth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), in which the Council requested me to report every four months on the compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains and every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq. Since June 2006, the frequency of reports on the compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains has been reduced from every four months to every six months (see S/2006/468 and S/2006/469). Since then, my reports under paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999), including the present one, have covered both issues: Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and property. My twenty-fifth report (S/2007/712) was submitted in December 2007.

2. Following the untimely demise of Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov in December 2007, and after conducting consultations with the parties concerned, I appointed Ambassador Gennady Tarasov of the Russian Federation as the High-level Coordinator for the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains and the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq. The effective date of his appointment is 24 April 2008.

3. In a letter dated 26 March 2008 (S/2008/206), the Security Council requested a comprehensive report, 12 months after the appointment of the new High-level Coordinator, to include an update on progress during that period, as well as an assessment of the progress that might be achieved, including the conditions that might be necessary and a timescale for the completion of the mandate. The High-level Coordinator will carry out his functions taking into account the request by the Security Council.

II. Background

4. The issues covered in the present report were on the agendas of the recent meetings of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the expanded Ministerial Conference of the Neighbouring Countries of Iraq. At its 106th session, held on

1 March 2008 in Riyadh, the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council urged the United Nations to continue its efforts to resolve outstanding issues such as that of the Kuwaiti national archives and the determination of the fate of the remaining Kuwaiti prisoners and missing persons and nationals of other States.

5. The eleventh session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Dakar on 13 and 14 March 2008, strongly condemned the killing of Kuwaiti prisoners of war and nationals of other countries at the hands of the former regime in Iraq. It also condemned the cover-up of those crimes for more than 10 years by the former Iraqi regime, which is considered to be a violation of international humanitarian law. It called for the prosecution of the perpetrators of those crimes against humanity and invited the United Nations High-level Coordinator and all parties concerned to continue their cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in order to uncover the fate of the missing Kuwaiti citizens.

6. The final communiqué of the Expanded Ministerial Conference of the Neighbouring Countries of Iraq, also attended by representatives of Egypt and Bahrain, the permanent members of the Security Council and the Group of Eight, which was held in Kuwait on 22 April 2008, condemned the aggression and war crimes of the former regime of Iraq against the people of Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kuwait; condemned the killing of Kuwaiti prisoners of war and of nationals of other countries by the former regime of Iraq, and the former Iraqi regime's concealment of those crimes for more than 10 years, which is considered a violation of international humanitarian law; and welcomed the steps taken by Iraq to take the perpetrators of those crimes to court. It also welcomed the appointment of Ambassador Gennady Tarasov as United Nations High-level Coordinator and commended the efforts of his predecessor, the late Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov, and his achievements during his work on this humanitarian issue; and invited all concerned parties to continue their cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross to determine the fate of the Kuwaiti citizens who are still missing and of others.

III. Recent activities with regard to the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains

7. In a letter dated 29 January 2008, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations noted that the total number of Kuwaiti prisoners of war and third-country nationals (citizens of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Oman and Saudi Arabia) whose remains had been identified by the Kuwaiti authorities had reached 235 (see annex). Their files are formally closed.

8. Following his appointment, the Coordinator visited New York from 20 to 24 May for initial consultations with regard to his mandate and programme of work. He met with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe; the President of the Security Council (the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); the Permanent Representatives of the United States of America, Kuwait and Iraq; and other officials. The Coordinator's interlocutors expressed the hope that he would be able to facilitate a practical and conclusive resolution of issues pertaining to the mandate and offered their support and cooperation.

9. The Permanent Representative of Iraq told the High-level Coordinator that his Government fully understood how important it was for the families of the missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals to receive clarification as to the fate of their loved ones and see their remains properly buried, and that Iraq had no interest in or intention of keeping the Kuwaiti archives. According to the Permanent Representative of Iraq, the latter were apparently destroyed by fire during the last days of the previous regime. Nevertheless, should documents and other property belonging to Kuwait be found, they would be immediately returned. He said that Iraq was keen to find a solution to the issues falling under the mandate outlined in paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) bilaterally with the Government of Kuwait.

10. From 25 to 29 May, the High-level Coordinator visited Kuwait, where he met with the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Khaled Al-Jarallah. He also met with the head of the Department of International Organizations in the Kuwaiti Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the head and members of the Kuwaiti National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoner of War Affairs (Kuwaiti Committee for Missing Persons), as well as the Managing Director of Kuwait Airways Corporation and other officials.

11. The First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs thanked Ambassador Tarasov for having accepted his appointment to the post of High-level Coordinator, which entailed the carrying out of an important and sensitive task. He was appreciative of the continued attention paid by the Security Council to the humanitarian issue of ascertaining the fate of Kuwaiti prisoners of war and third-country nationals. He hoped that the Coordinator would be able to facilitate the achievement of conclusive results with regard to that issue, to the return of the Kuwaiti archives and to pending issues of concern to Kuwait Airways Corporation.

12. Ambassador Tarasov was briefed on the fifty-seventh session of the Technical Subcommittee of the Tripartite Commission, which was held in Kuwait on 27 May. The session was chaired by ICRC and attended by representatives of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

13. Members of the Kuwaiti Committee for Missing Persons expressed guarded hope that positive developments might occur in the near future, following a prolonged lull in the search and exhumation operations in Iraq due to the dire security situation there. According to the Committee, Iraq had informed Kuwait of the fact that residents of the Ramadi area had agreed to help locate gravesites where more than a dozen Kuwaiti prisoners of war were allegedly buried. The legal procedures required by Iraqi law for exhumation had been completed. The Iraqi authorities would attempt to exhume the remains and bring them to Kuwait. Should that prove unfeasible, Kuwaiti teams might later be dispatched to Iraq.

14. There were also expectations of progress with regard to locating the burial sites of Kuwaiti prisoners of war executed by Iraqi troops in Kuwait and on the list of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. Iraq had identified and debriefed witnesses who had consented to travel to Kuwait and pinpoint the locations of the burial sites. The witnesses had received official assurances from Kuwait that they would not be prosecuted.

15. The High-level Coordinator was also told that Kuwait had received information that several mass graves at Salman Pak, Karbala, Nasiriya and Samawa,

though previously visited (remains were exhumed there in 2004 and delivered to Kuwait), might still contain the remains of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. However, the current security situation in those areas prevented the carrying out of search and assessment operations.

16. Kuwait is hopeful that additional information on the whereabouts of gravesites of Kuwaiti prisoners of war might be received from a witness in Iraq who had testified before the Iraqi High Tribunal about the execution of Kuwaiti nationals. That case was reported in the Kuwaiti newspapers.

17. Members of the Kuwaiti Committee for Missing Persons were informed that specific steps had been taken by the United States with a view to obtaining satellite imagery of several gravesites in Iraq (comparative analysis) and providing that data to Kuwait. That information could help to establish with greater precision the location of burial sites that may contain the remains of Kuwaiti prisoners of war and third-country nationals.

18. After visiting Kuwait, the Coordinator travelled to Saudi Arabia, as seven Saudi nationals are still listed as missing. He also visited the headquarters of OIC in Jeddah and of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Riyadh.

19. Ambassador Tarasov discussed issues pertaining to his mandate with the Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs of Saudi Arabia, Prince Turki bin Mohamed bin Saud Al-Kabeer. Prince Turki noted that Saudi Arabia was a member of the Tripartite Commission and was actively participating in the process of resolving the issues in question. He assured the Coordinator of continued support for his efforts. Ambassador Tarasov also met with the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Abdulkarim Al-Hamadi. The High-level Coordinator was told that the Council would keep the issues of the missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and that of the Kuwaiti archives on the agenda as long as those matters remained unresolved.

20. In Jeddah, the High-level Coordinator was received by the Secretary-General of OIC, Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, and met with the OIC Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Izzat Mufti. The OIC Secretary-General expressed support for the High-level Coordinator's mission and called for concerted efforts by all parties concerned to finalize all unresolved issues in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

21. At the meetings held with his interlocutors, the Coordinator made it clear that he perceived his mission as a strictly humanitarian one. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, there is both a legal and a moral obligation to return the Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains to the bereaved families as well as to ascertain the fate of the missing Kuwaiti archives and other property. Ambassador Tarasov called for renewed joint efforts by all parties concerned — Iraq, Kuwait and the other members of the Tripartite Commission and regional organizations — so as to achieve concrete and practical results as soon as possible. Understanding and a display of goodwill were of critical importance. The Coordinator said that he looked forward to facilitating such efforts in good faith. He stressed his intention to visit Iraq in the near future in coordination with the Iraqi authorities.

22. Ambassador Tarasov was informed that the case of missing American serviceman Captain Michael Scott Speicher remained open and that it had been addressed at meetings of the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Committee.

IV. Recent activities with regard to the return of Kuwaiti property

23. The Kuwaiti national archives have not been found. Kuwaiti officials have stressed the importance of locating them. It is known that the missing documents belonged to the offices of the Amiri Diwan, the Council of Ministers and several Kuwaiti ministries. I again call on Governments and individuals who may know what happened to these documents or who possess information on their whereabouts to clarify the fate of the archives.

24. In a letter dated 2 June 2008, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait informed the High-level Coordinator that the Kuwaiti authorities had received a memo from the Embassy of Iraq in Kuwait concerning the intention of Iraq to return hundreds of radio and television tape recordings that apparently belong to the Kuwaiti archives. The letter stated that those items had been seized during the invasion of Kuwait by the previous Iraqi regime. While it will be up to the Kuwaiti authorities to ascertain whether the items in question are part of what Kuwait considers its State archives, this development provides hope that other essential Kuwaiti items and documents may be found.

25. Representatives of Kuwait Airways Corporation told the Coordinator that they do not consider closed the case involving the Kuwait Airways spare parts allegedly present on board the Iraqi aircraft stationed at Queen Alia International Airport in Jordan (see S/2007/321, paras. 16-19). I expressed my opinion on the matter in my twenty-fourth report (S/2007/321, para. 25). I hope that the parties concerned will make efforts aimed at reaching a constructive arrangement to bring this issue to a conclusion.

V. Observations

26. I wish to pay tribute to the late Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov, who made an outstanding contribution to the United Nations in his capacity as High-level Coordinator (2000-2007) and, earlier, in his national capacity as Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (1990-1994). He spared no effort in carrying out the mandate outlined in paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999). He did so with dedication, resolve and respect for both the Kuwaiti and Iraqi peoples. He will be remembered with admiration by all who knew him.

27. The newly appointed High-level Coordinator, Ambassador Gennady Tarasov, has started his official duties. In all his meetings in New York, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, he was well received and established a good rapport with key actors, which should help him in his subsequent activities. I have full confidence in him as he carries out his mission, which is aimed at facilitating the resolution of issues that have been pending since the end of the Gulf war.

28. The Coordinator's success in the implementation of his mandate requires the earnest cooperation and practical involvement of all concerned. I fully endorse Ambassador Tarasov's call for renewed joint efforts by all parties, with a view to achieving concrete results as soon as possible. The contribution of Iraq is essential to putting an end to this long-standing human tragedy concerning the fate of the missing persons as well as finding the archives. I am pleased that Iraq has shown sensitivity and understanding as well as a sincere intention to assist in resolving the outstanding cases.

29. The indications that further progress is possible with respect to the repatriation of the remains of those on the list of missing persons are encouraging. It is my hope that further positive developments will take place in the weeks and months ahead.

30. I would like to express my gratitude to the members of the Security Council for their continued attention to the issues of missing Kuwaiti persons and property as well as for their support for the work of the Coordinator. I am thankful to OIC, the League of Arab States and the Gulf Cooperation Council for their cooperation on a matter of importance to the State of Kuwait and for their backing of the Coordinator's efforts. I would also like to extend my thanks to ICRC for its support of efforts to resolve this sensitive issue.

31. The High-level Coordinator will work in close contact with the Tripartite Commission, chaired by ICRC, and with the Governments of Iraq and of Kuwait. I support Ambassador Tarasov's intention to visit Iraq and to seek its continued cooperation in the implementation of his mandate.

Annex

Names of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals whose remains have been identified

1. Saad Meshal Aswad Salamah Al-Enezi
2. Ahmed Abdullah Abdulrasul Al-Ghallaf
3. Saleh Ali Said Al-Hayani
4. Enam Said Ahmad Said Ismail Al-Edan
5. Abdullatif Hussein Al-Waheb
6. Naser Hussein Omaran Al-Enezi
7. Mahmoud Sayed Reda Sayed Hasan
8. Faihan Mohammad Laili Al-Mutairi
9. Nasser Sherif Fahed Al-Khaldi
10. Daad Omar Al-Hariri (Lebanese)
11. Jassem Hamid Abdallah Al-Samak
12. Safah Ibjad Aloush Al-Mutairi
13. Lafi Faihan Mohammad Laili Al-Mutairi
14. Abdul Rahman Saad Marzook Al-Otaibi
15. Mohammed Gazai Saad Ali Al-Mutairi
16. Farhan Harbi Saket Al-Dhafiri
17. Obaid Falah Husaini Al-Mutairi
18. Hamad Mohammad Ghuneim Al-Ajami
19. Taleb Amin Jassem Saleh
20. Fahed Sulayman Aswad Al-Enezi
21. Fahed Akil Rakan Al-Zufayri (Saudi)
22. Misfir Mhana Misfir Al-Sharifa Al-Hayani
23. Nasser Ayed Duhayran Al-Oteibi
24. Mohammad Nasser Sharid Al-Ajami
25. Assal Turki Kusayman Al-Ajami
26. Abdallah Sulayman Abdallah Al-Amir
27. Abdulaziz Yussef Abdulaziz Alyamani
28. Amer Deydan Ali Al-Ajami
29. Sobhi Khalil Nousouhi Haydar (Lebanese)
30. Raja Hamud Saleh Al-Sahli

31. Khaled Saleh Al-Tuwaygeri
32. Adel Fahed Hamad Al-Hamad
33. Fahed Khalifa Jadlan Al-Mutayri
34. Salem Obeid Abdallah Al-Mutayri
35. Shojah Madi Omar Al-Ajami
36. Habib Saleh Al-Zaqah
37. Ali Abdallah Ali Al-Duwaysan
38. Maayuf Jaber Sahud Al-Harbi
39. Yaccoub Yussef Bader Al-Ustaz
40. Mansour Tulayhan Samar Al-Mutayri
41. Hamad Humaydi Ghazi Al-Otaibi
42. Mohsen Mohammad Mohsen Al-Ajami
43. Rajeh Zeyab Bedah Nahar Al-Mutayri
44. Mansour Faleh Nasser Al-Thaqeb
45. Ahmad Mahmoud Al-Hattab (Egyptian)
46. Jaber Helal Shedid Al-Shemary
47. Falah Jaser Saad Guniman Al-Mutayri
48. Jatly Mohammad Mejaed Al-Mutayri
49. Husain Salem Faza Al-Shamry
50. Khalifa Trak Suliman Al-Shamry
51. Adel Faleh Satam Al-Fadly
52. Adnan Mohamad Bahbahani
53. Tareq Falah Alaeban Al-Shamry
54. Hamoud Nafel Saeid Al-Harshany
55. Nabil Ali Ramadan Bushehry
56. Mutlaq Ali Salman Al-Adwani
57. Waleed Saad Mubarak Al-Asaf
58. Abdulah Fares Ayed Al-Shamry
59. Bader Nahar Mefrij Al-Mutayri
60. Matar Saket Mater Al-Mayai Al-Anezi
61. Waleed Ayoub Ismail Bander
62. Helal Saleh Malis Al-Mutayri
63. Abdulaziz Abdullalif Abdulaziz Al-Kharaz
64. Mubarak Saleh Herzan Malis Al-Mutayri

65. Hamoud Ebrahim Harfan Al-Sahly
66. Saad Murshid Jasir Al-Barazi
67. Raeid Abdulla Khalil Burashid
68. Saleh Hamoud Mansour Hamoud
69. Abdulmehdi Mehdi Ali Tahir
70. Hussam Mohammad Abdulmohsen Al-Oseimi
71. Abdalla Al-Oweyhan
72. Hussein Mohammad Jomah
73. Hassan Abdulmohsen Al-Ali
74. Mohammad Makboul Al-Otaibi
75. Ali Hassan Awad Al-Azmi
76. Hamoud Nassir Baanoun El-Enezi
77. Khalaf Akil Ali Al-Dhafiri
78. Saad Bashir Mubarak Al-Rashidi
79. Mohammad Rashid Nabi Al-Duwaila
80. Nawaf Abdulla Farraj Al-Mutairi
81. Saleh Mathal Jasser Al-Mutairi
82. Mohammad Ahmad Shaher Al-Sharifi
83. Abdulla Deydan Kazar Al-Dhafiri
84. Maged Jaber Fyhan El-Enezi
85. Tarek Mohammad El-Qahtany
86. Meshal Jazza El-Enezi
87. Fawzy Ali Ebrahim Al-Mulla
88. Saleh Naser Al-Khenah
89. Esam Yaccoub Saadallah
90. Meshal Yussef Ali Reda
91. Hany Ahmed Al-Musilikh
92. Ahmed Ali Al-Kandary (Iranian)
93. Abdulaziz Ali Mohammad Al-Khanini
94. Fauzi Ebrahim Abdullatif Al-Abed Al-Jalil
95. Mohammad Naeif Muthri Al-Shamry
96. Jamal Mubarak Muwanas Al-Muwanas
97. Salah Jassem Mandani Qassem Ghullam
98. Abdullah Shafi Hafiz Al-Shagban Al-Ajami

99. Qadir Abdulrahman Jassem Mustafa
100. Ismail Ebrahim Mohammad A. Al-Kandary
101. Yacoub Hussein Ali Akbar
102. Mohammad Ali Saleh Al-Zaqah
103. Ahmad Abdulla Mustafa Hadi
104. Waleed Feiruz Yaqout Al-Manea
105. Mohammad Ahmad Mohammad Al-Rashed
106. Saoud Abdulaziz Furaih Al-Kouh
107. Khaled Abdulaziz Furaih Al-Kouh
108. Ali Mohammad Ali Salem
109. Adnan Feiruz Yacout Al-Manea
110. Fahed Ali Kamikh Al-Dehani
111. Hani Feiruz Yacout Al-Manea
112. Mohammad Mutlaq Rumeih Al-Bathali
113. Hamad Muajeb Saad Al-Ajmi
114. Mutlaq Abdallah Mutlaq Al-Hajr Al-Mutairi
115. Zakaria Abdulqader Mohammad Al-Qaderi
116. Ahmad Saleh Aboud Al-Enezi
117. Ajmi Awajah Rashid Al-Rashidi
118. Shaker Abdallah Mohammad Al-Jedi
119. Nabil Mohammad Hassan Al-Sharaf
120. Hamoud Marzook Thamer Al-Fadly
121. Khaled Hussein Aoun Al-Atiyah
122. Maysam Rawdan Adnan Jodah Al-Shamry
123. Mohammad Hamoud Ayed Al-Aqail
124. Mohammad Jassem Khalf Al-Thanian
125. Mohammad Mrzook Mohammad Al-Mrzook
126. Mutlaq Abdul Rahman Mutlaq Al-Khalidi
127. Housain Mohammad Hosain Adab
128. Talal Hadi Al-Otaibi
129. Khaled Nasser Fahd Al-Ajami
130. Abdul Razzaq Abdullah Mubarak Al-Fawzan
131. Ali Husain Naserallah Boshahryary (Iranian)
132. Saoud Manea Mohammad Tahous

133. Khaled Ahmed Mohammad Al-Rashed
134. Hamoud Muhareb Ali Al-Shamry
135. Abdullah Fahm Moatesh Al-Mutairi
136. Srour Falah Srour Al-Rashaidi
137. Abdallah Wali Hizam Al-Shamry (non-Kuwaiti)
138. Nasser Fahed Mohammad Al-Ajami
139. Fahed Wali Hizam Al-Shamry (non-Kuwaiti)
140. Mohammad Faleh Abboud Al-Enezi
141. Faisal Ghali Ashwi Al-Dhafiri
142. Nasser Ali Nasser Al-Ajami
143. Nawaf Hamad Hussein Al-Ajami
144. Khaled Nasser Khaled Al-Subaii
145. Alnouri Khalaf Kuwayan Al-Dhafiri (Saudi)
146. Mansour Awad Mansour Al-Ajami
147. Fahed Alhailam Musmar Al-Dhafiri
148. Jamal Abbas Ghaloum Hussein
149. Abdulkarim Ali Khaled Mohammad
150. Mousa Ebrahim Suleiman Al-Khalifi
151. Abdulaziz Ebrahim S. Al-Badyawi (Saudi)
152. Abdulrazaq Dakhil Abdulrazaq Al-Tawalah
153. Hamad Mubarak Salem Al-Hajri
154. Khaled Ahmad Mubarak Al-Sharhan
155. Mohammad Serhan Aswad El-Enezi
156. Fahed Bashir Mubarak Al-Rashidi
157. Ahmad Abdulla Ahmad Al-Kandari
158. Dhafir Abdulhadi Dhafir Al-Rashidi
159. Hamdan Hamoud Ghazi Al-Otaibi
160. Mansour Faleh Nasser Al-Ajmi
161. Salah Ali Murshid Al-Rashidi
162. Meshal Obeid Hamdan Al-Otaibi
163. Hamoud Mohwis Saoud Al-Saidi
164. Mohammad Nasser Hazzah Al-Otaibi
165. Abdullah Salem Salem Gheith
166. Fahed Mohammad Abdulla Al-Khalidi
167. Faisal Zaid Sulaiman Al-Ajeel

168. Husam Ahmad Mohammad Al-Sayafi
169. Salah Abdulla Abdulrahman Al-Majid
170. Mohammad Ali Abdulla Burhameh
171. Nasser Mudaf Ahmad Khalfan
172. Safi Maatouk Aman Al-Felaij
173. Khaled Nouri Sulaiman Al-Qanai
174. Imad Yussef Saad Al-Rashid
175. Ahmad Hussein Bakr Al-Asfour
176. Ahmad Abdulrahman Abdulmohsen Al-Rifai
177. Khaled Ahmad Issa Matar
178. Ali Abdullatif Abdallah Al-Asfour
179. Imad Abdulwahab Hussein Al-Roumi
180. Sami Khalifa Ebrahim Al-Rashed
181. Esam Abdulwahab Hussein Al-Roumi
182. Salah Khalifa Abdalla Al-Derbas
183. Faisal Ahmad Hussein Al-Qattan
184. Jamal Abdul Hamid Essa Al-Attar
185. Mustafa Abdul Hamid Matar Al-Shatti
186. Shaheen Ahmad Majid Al-Shaheen
187. Fahed Ahmad Majid Al-Shaheen
188. Khaled Marzooq Zaid Al-Mutayri
189. Meshal Ahmad Thenian Al-Musailem
190. Ali Zaal Awad Al-Zufayri (Saudi)
191. Abdallah Rahed Ahmad Al-Yacoub
192. Mohammad Naeif Abdallah Al-Enezi
193. Bader Abdallah Ahmad Al-Sharqawi
194. Mahmoud Naeif Abdallah Al-Enezi
195. Khaled Abdullatif Abdallah Al-Mari
196. Mohammad Yousef Said Albaloushi (Omani)
197. Hussein Abdel Amir Ali Mohammad (Iranian)
198. Fahed Ahmad Abdulmohsen Al-Abdulkarim
199. Rashed Zayed Mutlaq Al-Duwailah
200. Adel Ahmad Abdulaziz Al-Raqim
201. Rashid Mazeid Said Al-Mutairi
202. Abdulla Abdullatif Abdulla Al-Asfour

203. Waleed Hamad Al-Fahed Al-Hamad
204. Mohammad Abed Ridha Abbas Ghaloum
205. Samir Jasem Mahmoud Al-Saffar
206. Aref Ebrahim Youssef Al-Dhowaihi (Saudi)
207. Najim Taleq Saoud Al-Muweizri
208. Nasser Hazaa Zaid Alwaalan Al-Mutairi
209. Nasser Sulaiman Farah Al-Shamry
210. Hassan AbdulAziz Qumir Abdullah
211. Khaled Jassem Hamd Al-Derbas Al-Zaabi
212. Shehab Ahmed Shaker Ali
213. Mousa AbdulRidha Abbas Ghaloum
214. Madi Hameed Obaid Al-Mutairi
215. Zaid Saadi Zaid Al-Shamry
216. Hassan Guloum Hassan Sakkin
217. Hussein Abdullah Ahmed Al-Ghallaf
218. Salah Ali Saad Al-Khouder
219. Salah Abdullatif Farhan Al-Doukhi
220. Sayed Mohammad Sayed Ali Musalam
221. Abdul Amir Hussein Ahmad Al-Qattan
222. Adnan Safar Maarafi Maarafi
223. Mohammad Sayed Ali Hamza
224. Muwanas Mubarak Muwanas Al-Muwanas
225. Adel Ebrahim Mohammad Al-Murayshed
226. Murshed Julaydan Mohammad Al-Hamad
227. Khaled Hazzah Hamad Al-Fahed al-Hamad
228. Fayed Mohammad Ali Al-Ayadhi
229. Khalid Yousef Abdullah Essa
230. Khalifa Abdullah Fahad Al-Enezi
231. Jassem Mohammad Hamad Al-Fawzan
232. Khaled Mohammad Farag Al-Shamri
233. Yussef Mohammad Hamad Al-Fawzan
234. Salem Amer Rashed Al-Doueri
235. Fayez Hussein Ali Nazer

United Nations A/62/886–S/2008/406

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 June 2008
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-second session
Agenda item 17
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-third year

Identical letters dated 18 June 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations from 1 to 14 June 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the identical letters dated 18 June 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 1 to 14 June 2008

Air violations

On 3 June 2008, between 1152 hours and 1220 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh and circled over all Lebanese regions. They departed over Rumaysh.

At 1150 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tibnin and Bint Jubayl areas.

On 4 June 2008, between 1320 hours and 1415 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the al-Naqurah area.

Between 2100 hours and 2130 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tibnin and Bint Jubayl areas.

On 5 June 2008, between 0020 hours and 0705 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tibnin and Bint Jubayl areas intermittently.

Between 0905 hours and 0925 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Yarun in a northerly direction, passing over the Western Bekaa as far as Shikka. They departed over the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

Between 0935 hours and 1035 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Dayr Mimas in a northerly direction as far as Shikka and circled over Shikka, Beirut and the South. They departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1000 hours and 1035 hours, two enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Dayr Mimas in a northerly direction and circled over all Lebanese regions. They departed over `Alma al-Sha`b.

Between 1815 hours and 2030 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl, Marj`ayun and Jazzin areas at high altitude.

Between 2120 hours and 2210 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew al-Naqurah at high altitude.

On 6 June 2008, between 0035 hours and 0110 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew al-Naqurah at high altitude.

On 10 June 2008, between 2200 hours and 2230 hours, enemy Israeli military aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area at varying altitudes.

On 11 June 2008, between 0200 hours and 0600 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area.

On 13 June 2008, between 1030 hours and 1200 hours, six enemy Israeli military aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over `Alma al-Sha`b and circled over all Lebanese regions. They departed over al-Naqurah.

On 14 June 2008, between 1010 hours and 1230 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tibnin area at high altitude.

Sea violations

On 6 June 2008, at 0220 hours, the Israeli enemy fired five flares in the direction of Lebanese fishing launch that the enemy claimed had crossed 10 metres over the line of buoys, whereupon the launch departed.

On 14 June 2008, at 0255 hours, in the open sea inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters off Ras al-Naqurah, an enemy Israeli military launch shone a searchlight in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters for 10 minutes.